

arrival of a flock of Starlings at Vincenttown, N. J., at the home of Mr. Lewis Prickett, about two years ago. The birds have remained ever since, nesting in bird boxes and about the barn, and are highly prized by the residents of the farm.

Other Starling records that have come to my notice are a bird examined in the shop of Mr. Axe, a Philadelphia taxidermist, by Mr. R. F. Miller, shot early in November, 1907, along with another individual at Tacony, Philadelphia, on the Delaware. A specimen in the possession of Mr. Philip Laurent, was shot on the Meadows below Philadelphia, December 15, 1907, by David Bouvier; five others were seen at the same place December 22.

A specimen now in the Academy collection, was shot from a flock at Tuckerton, N. J., by Mr. Joseph Sapp, early in December, 1907.

Mr. C. J. Pennock writes me that the bird has also reached Delaware. He examined one of three that were shot on the Bay Shore near Smyrna, November 15, 1903. A large flock was seen in the same vicinity about ten days later.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Another Clarke's Crow taken in Missouri.—Mr. E. A. Dodge of Louisiana, Pike Co., Mo., sent me a photograph of a Clarke's Crow, *Nucifraga columbiana* (Wils.), which was killed by Mr. Mike Creamer near Louisiana on October 12, 1907. It was mounted by Mr. Dodge and is now in his collection. With the exception of a specimen taken April 1, 1891, in Crittenden Co., Ark., this is the farthest eastern occurrence of the species.—O. WIDMANN, *St. Louis, Mo.*

Bobolinks Summering in Southern Pennsylvania.—Perhaps it might interest some readers of 'The Auk' to learn that for some years past there have been several localities within twenty miles of Philadelphia where the Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) reared its young. Chapman, in his 'Handbook,' gives its southern summer range as "southern New Jersey," and despite assiduous searching, my efforts to find a more southerly record for the east have been vain. It is with the view of establishing a new locality that this is written.

In the summer of 1906, I spent the time from the latter part of June till the corresponding portion of July in the vicinity of Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa., and within eighteen miles of Philadelphia. Here I observed the Bobolink frequently and often saw the parents in the act of feeding the young. From reliable informers I gathered that the birds were no more abundant that year than usual. Again, in the spring of 1907, I was in the vicinity of Newtown, Bucks Co., and saw several pairs of the birds, the males in full song. Here I was in company with J. Harris Reed, and he informed me that the birds were usually to be found there throughout the summer, and that several years since he had discovered a nest in that locality. Several days later, on June 9, I spent the day on the Tincum meadows to the south of Philadelphia, and what was my surprise to see several males (three) in full song. Again on the 14th they were seen in the same locality, which

is below the 40th parallel, North Latitude, and though I do not assert that they always summer here, I do maintain that they did during 1907.—
RICHARD C. HARLOW, *Edge Hill, Pa.*

The Savanna Sparrow Breeding in Detroit and Hamtramck Village, Michigan.—One especial ornithological feature of the season 1907 was the appearance of Savanna Sparrows (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*) as summer residents on territory not previously occupied by them. Prior to 1906 this sparrow was not known to breed in the county but that season I located a small colony in the village of Grosse Pointe Farms and established a positive breeding record by securing a young bird not yet able to fly well (Auk, XXIV, p. 98). The grounds extending northerly from this colony to the county line and southerly into the city of Detroit were carefully explored without result, but in 1907 this sparrow was common in all suitable places throughout this entire territory. In late May, 1906, I spent considerable time on some large commons in the eastern part of the city and carefully noted all birds, but no Savannas were present. I was again on this commons May 28, 1907, and found them all over it; six males in song being counted while standing at one point. During the noon hour I watched a female to her nest containing four slightly incubated eggs. This was about fifty yards inside the city limits on P. C. 644. In June, 1906, I frequently walked the length of a strip of meadow bordering the Detroit River in River Rouge Village and saw only Vesper Sparrows, but June 3, 1907, six pairs of Savanna Sparrows were present and frequently seen later; and thus it was with portions of Hamtramck, Springwells and Ecorse Townships. The birds were also found in many places not visited in 1906. July 30, 1907, I found this species common and in full song on Section 6, Monguagon Twp.; the southernmost point I reached during the summer. It is thus evident that the breeding range of this sparrow in numbers was extended southward in 1907—a phenomenon possibly explained by the abnormal weather conditions. I have no doubt that isolated pairs frequently nested here in former years and were overlooked. I have substantial proof of this in the possession of a set of five fresh eggs taken by Mr. Herbert H. Spicer, May 28, 1902, in $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 39, Hamtramck Village. The territory, over which the Savanna Sparrow was a summer resident in 1907, extended from the shore of Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River inland about three miles, and from the north county line southerly a distance of twenty-five miles to Section 6, Monguagon Twp., and probably further. At a few points in Gratiot and Springwells Twps., Highland Park, etc., the birds were noted from one to three miles further inland.—J. CLAIRE WOOD, *Detroit, Mich.*

The Case of *Hortulanus Vieillot*.—In my recent paper on the 'Types of Genera of North American Birds,'¹ I took the ground (*l. c.*, p. 23, footnote)

¹ A List of the Genera and Subgenera of North American Birds, with their Types, according to Article 30 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. XXIV, pp. 1-50, December 26, 1907.